

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1863.

NUMBER 143

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

AT  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAVE now open and ready for inspection, the first

of the season, all of which have been purchased during

the late panic in the gold market and are offered to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to sell.

Our stock comprises the very choicest selection of

English, French and American

DRESS GOODS!

consisting of beautiful Plain and Figured Linens,

Paris styles, new styles in French and English

Linens, Colored Alpaca, Hopp Delaines, Poiré

Chiffon, Hosiery, French and American Delaines,

Figured French, Mullins and Organza

This very latest style in American and French

PRINTS!

warranted full colors, the patterns of which have been

confined exclusively to our store.

We call particular attention to our stock of Plain

and Fancy Colored

DRESS SILKS,

Double Faced Black Figured Silks, Double Faced

Colored Silks, new styles in French and English

Silks, all colors, together with a full line of Double

and Single Faced Silks of the celebrated brands of

Black & Co., Bonaparte, &c.

We are in receipt of a full line of

EMBROIDERIES,

Collars and Sets, Bluffed Collars, Tape Edge Collars,

Crane Collars, English Thread Laces, Guipure and

Brussels Laces, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Gloves, Ac. Alexander's best Colored and Black Kid

Gloves, uncolored backs. Ladies' and Misses' Lace

Shirts, L. G. Hanks, Green Lion Laces, Gents' Color

and Plain Linen Laces, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

In this department we have always been ahead and

intend to keep the best stock of Cloaks and

Shawls in town, and have made arrangements

with the leading fashion in New York to be supplied

monthly with the latest styles as they appear in the

market, so that ladies are sure of getting the very

newest styles, either made up or as samples to imitate.

CLOTHING CLOTHES

comprised all the different shades of Middlesex and

Washington Clothing, which we guarantee to

Sell Fifty Cents per Yard Less

than can be bought elsewhere. Having been fortunate

enough to secure a large quantity of each of the

above brands of clothing previous to the late advance

we intend giving our customers the

Full Benefit of our Good Luck,

and so with pleasure, in view of the liberal patronage

bestowed on us during our time in trade. We are

also supplied with the very latest styles of

TRIMMINGS

suitable for the different designs of cloaks worn this

season.

It is unnecessary for us to further enumerate our

extensive stock, the reputation we have already acquired

in this community is sufficient guarantee that what

we say is true, and we only ask this favor

OF A CALL

to satisfy the most fastidious that our stock

is superior

to anything ever before offered for sale in this city

and vicinity.

J. A. DENELL,

at the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.



DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUM-

BAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS,

BRUISES, AND WOUNDS, PILLS,

HEADACHES, AND ALL RHEUMATISM

AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

The great natural bone setter,

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to

fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to

cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Cures Cuts and wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Has been used by more than a million people, and all

praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should

have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

DR. SWEET & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by all dealers.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

ENROLLMENT IN ROCK COUNTY.

Town of Center.

FIRST CLASS.

Brown John E

Brown George W

Beach F T

Beach Homer G

Berry George

Cole Almond

Cole Charles

Conrad J S

Crow C S

Crowell D B

Crall Amos

Crall John S

Carson John

Carson Patrick

Deann W H

Dohrmann Louis

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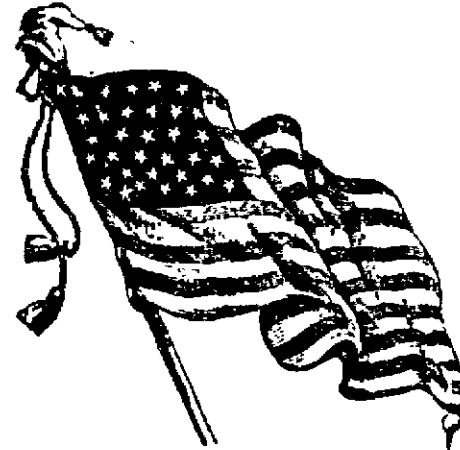
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

- FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES T. LEWIS.**  
of Columbia County;  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**WYMAN SPOONER,**  
of Walworth County;  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**LUIS FAIRCHILD,**  
of Dane County;  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**  
of Trempealeau County;  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**WINFIELD SMITH,**  
of Milwaukee County;  
FOR JUDGE COMMISSIONER,  
**WM. H. K. MCKEY,**  
of Ozaukee County;  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**JOSIAH L. PICKARD,**  
of Grant County;  
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY CORDIER,**  
of Winnebago County.

Important from Charleston.

Fort Sumter has probably surrendered before this time. The whole south-west wall has been demolished almost to its base. The rebel reports via Richmond state that every gun in the fort has been dismantled, and that shot go through the walls. They also report that General Gilmore gave notice that he would commence shelling Charleston at eleven o'clock on Monday morning last.

The State Convention.

In our notices of the recent republican Union state convention we desire to expose and reprobate the political intrigues which have thwarted the will of the people and caused the will of demagogues to be substituted therefor. We are aware that there is now no remedy, no more than there was after the quasi-nomination of Judge Dixon, last winter, by the same influences. The choice then was between Dixon and Cothran, as it is now between Lewis and Palmer. We do not hesitate in our support of Lewis and the whole ticket which that gentleman leads. But we propose to say what we think should be said about the recent convention and those who controlled it. We do not think a little "free speech" in regard to this matter will do the least harm; on the contrary when we have "freed our minds" about it, we shall feel more like doing our best for the defeat of the copperhead ticket than to have suppressed our thoughts "for the good of the cause," as has been usually counseled when outages of this kind have been perpetrated.

In our remarks, on Saturday, we had arrived at that point in the action of the convention where it had refused, by a majority of twenty, to elect Senator Doolittle its temporary chairman. That this result was a direct rebuke to the senator cannot be denied. It was so acknowledged by his friends, and he must have felt it keenly. A majority of the convention considered it highly improper for a United States senator to accept the position of delegate in a convention of his political friends, for the purpose of using the influence of his office against a portion of them. He had received the suffrages of the whole party when elected senator, and a proper self-respect and becoming modesty should have taught him to stand aloof when those same political friends were divided, and left them to settle their divisions among themselves.

It is easy to see what undue influences he might use, as there were federal office-holders and federal office-expectants in the convention, whose personal interests might not be promoted by opposing the schemes of the Senator. It is reasonable to suppose that he changed votes from Salomon to Lewis by this kind of influence, and that he restrained the action of others although their votes remained unaffected. It is quite probable that he did enough in this way to cause the defeat of Gov. Salomon, so close was the vote. The people have ever been properly jealous of this kind of official interference in their affairs, and doubtless their delegates in the convention intended to condemn Senator Doolittle for it. But, however much he may have been chagrined at the personal rebuke cast into his teeth in his very presence, it did not restrain him from further efforts to carry his points. In the future proceedings of the convention he thrust himself forward quite as much as if the convention had not condemned him, and by the force of his natural assurance, iron lungs and his senatorial power, he got the entire control of the convention, and finally "ran the machine" without opposition.

The informal ballot for governor, notwithstanding the influences at work against Gov. Salomon, showed that he had a majority of three over all. His friends considered this a test vote, and had no doubt of his nomination, while his opponents were in despair. Their first movement was for an adjournment until 8 o'clock in the evening, hoping in the mean time to change votes enough to nominate Lewis. This was

opposed, voted down, ayes 99, noes 151, and another ballot ordered. The result was, for Lewis, 135—for Salomon, 134—four more votes than there were in the convention, which was composed of 265 members! There can be no absolute certainty which party cast the fraudulent votes, but the circumstances strongly point to some of the friends of Mr. Lewis as the guilty persons. In the first place Gov. Salomon had the same number of votes that he received on the former ballot—134—and it is probable that the same persons voted for him a second time. As he had a clear majority on the former vote his friends had no object in adding to the number of his ballots, on the contrary as it would destroy the ballot and make an adjournment almost certain, which they had just strongly resisted, there is not the least probability that one of the friends of Gov. Salomon pursued so suicidal a course.

We have not the slightest doubt where the sympathies of the ballot-box stuffers were; let others think as they please, our mind is made up on that point. It produced the desired effect—an adjournment, chances for bargain and sale, another ballot, and the nomination of Mr. Lewis; all of which occur consecutively, like cause and effect.

We presume there was no delegate there, having a spark of honesty in his composition, who did not feel humiliated and disgraced by this transaction. Has it come to this, that republicans cannot meet together in convention without a long course of preparatory intrigue, culminating in a barefaced fraud which deprives a candidate of a nomination fairly won? After denouncing "the forty" for their tampering with ballot boxes and manipulation of election returns, have we come down so low as to imitate their villainies and practice them upon each other? We are not quite so bad as they were, yet, for we have the courage and the disposition openly to scorn and condemn such acts, while they as a party endeavored to screen the scoundrels who disgraced them in the same manner.

Having said what we thought to be due to justice and fair dealing, we have little more to add in regard to this convention. Its policy of setting aside the republican organization, and its silence in regard to the cause of the rebellion, slavery, and what should be done with it, for the purpose of getting the support of the war demagogue, we have never approved; because we believe we shall not gain enough to compensate for the sacrifice. But we acquiesce for the time in what we cannot change, and while we support the ticket nominated, we shall not cease to hope that the time will come when the republican party will take its place again among political organizations, reconstructed and renovated from the bad influence of compromisers and demagogues.

Railroad Speculations.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin, in opposing the scheme to consolidate all the railroads in Wisconsin, states the following suggestive facts:

If I am advised correctly, the consolidation of the Watertown or Western road, the La Crosse and the Horicon roads will, if carried out, afford the projectors one million eight hundred thousand dollars net profit! A single fraudulent bank and insurance operator has exhibited to his friends in this city a half a million of dollars in securities that he is already ahead through the recent Milwaukee railroad consolidations.

The Horicon road was bid in at the market's sale at \$370,000. It was put into the consolidation at \$1,050,000—thus affording, as I am told, Russell Sage, Ex-Governor Hunt and a gentleman of this city, a net profit of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars each! While those three gentlemen are realizing this enormous profit, the city of Milwaukee goes to the securities it loaned to build the road for sixty-eight cents on the dollar, and the poor mortgage-holders and the original share-holders are stripped of every cent of their investments!

Of the forty thousand dollars which the city loses, twenty thousand dollars was paid for the attorney's fees in foreclosing the mortgage, as follows: \$11,000 to Butler, Buttrick and Collis; \$3,000 to Waldo, Vidy and Van; \$1,000 to Emmons and Van Dyck; \$1,000 round. In addition to this, I believe, the city had paid \$1,000 one of the regrettable above named for looking after and protecting its interests in the foreclosure.

It is proposed, I am told, to put the Northwestern road into the consolidation at TEN MILLION OF DOLLARS, or about FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a mile. There is not a mile of the road—except, perhaps, the mile through Janesville—that could not have been built, and could not be built to-day, and equipped, for less than half the money. If the consolidation project is carried out, the projectors will clear, it is estimated, from FIFTY to EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in net profits, by the operation.

If these statements are correct, the princely fortunes made by the operators, most of whom are probably non-residents of the state, will be the least evil inflicted upon the people of Wisconsin. Such a consolidation as is proposed would pass the political power of the state out of the hands of the people, and place its entire legislation at the mercy of the combination. There is in this scheme a danger which ought to alarm and awaken the vigilance of the people.

A meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee was held last Saturday to discuss the question of consolidation. All the speakers except M. H. Carpenter, who opposed the consolidation on the ground of the controlling power the combination would obtain in the legislation of the state, treated it solely in reference to its effects upon the interests of Milwaukee, and their opinion on that point decided their hostility or friendship to the consolidation. The meeting adjourned, after appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. James Johnson, J. Inubush, J. D. Colver, J. H. Tweedy, J. A. Norman, O. H. Waldo and Lindsay Ward, to report at a meeting to be held this evening.

Valdingham has gone to Quebec.—From thence he goes to Windsor, Canada, opposite Detroit. He has changed his base but not his baseness.—*Dayton Jour.*

Ballotings in the State Convention.

The following are ballotings for Governor in the republican Union convention:

Informal Ballot.—E. Salomon 134; J. T. Lewis 122; M. Carpenter 2; J. A. Barber 1; A. Worden 4; blank 2.

First Formal Ballot.—Edward Salomon 134; James T. Lewis 135. There being three votes more than the number of delegates in the convention, the ballot was thrown out.

Second Formal Ballot.—Edward Salomon 119; James T. Lewis 134; scattering 2.

Informal Ballot for Lieut. Governor.—W. Spooner 106; Aaron 45; Humphrey 20; Kelsey 14; Rice 20; Cox 5; Hay 4; Wilkinson 4; Van Steenwyk 4; blank 2; M. M. Davis 2; Buttrick 2; Salomon 2; L. H. Carry 2; Waldo 2; D. K. Ganney 2; Dano 1; Chandler 1; M. M. Strong 1.

First Formal Ballot.—Spooners 149; Barron 30; Humphrey 26; Fribbie 5; Graves 1; blank 2; Barber 2; Mason 1; L. B. Caswell 2; Buttrick 3; Rountree 1; Sterling 1; C. D. Robinson 2.

Informal Ballot for Attorney General.—Winfield Smith 95; J. R. Bennett 51; Fribbie 28; C. E. Rice 16; E. L. Buttrick 14; C. Billingsbury 11; A. Cook 9; C. E. Pike 9; Cotton 5; West 2; Joe Mills 1; Carroll 1; blank 3.

A formal ballot was then taken, on which Mr. Smith was nominated for attorney general.

Ballot for Dank Comptroller.—Ramsay 140; O. Koch 85; W. L. Purdy 6; True 4; Kelsey 3.

Ballot for State Prison Commissioner.—H. Cordier 121; A. Sorenson 63; F. G. L. Struve 31.

Remarks of Hon. J. T. Lewis accepting the nomination for Governor.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me as one of the standard bearers in the approaching contest; a contest, as I believe it to be, between right and wrong, government, law, order, and anarchy and confusion, Union and disunion. (Cheers.) It were an honor to be thought worthy to bear the standard of the Union-loving men of Wisconsin in time of peace, but to be counted worthy in time of war, when our all is at stake, when danger threatens us on every hand, I conceive to be a still greater honor. I feel, gentlemen, my inability to do justice to the position to which you would assign me, yet all I have, all I am, is at the disposal of my country. I say now, as I said at the breaking out of this rebellion, whatever may be due to whatever sacrifices it may cost, the Union must be preserved. [Tremendous applause.]

The Union first, party and private interest and individual preferences afterwards. [Cheers.] If the Union falls, we have little left worth fighting for. If the Union falls, party and private interests must fall with it, and public freedom, the true end of all good government, will be obscured by such clouds that ages may not roll away.

Would we save our government, we must bare our hands to the task of crushing the wicked rebellion that is now raging in our midst. We must unite our strength for a long and determined effort to accomplish this object, letting no minor questions divide us. [Cheers.] I care not what our past differences may have been, I can freely co-operate with all whose hearts are truly and sincerely in the work. Not with those who cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." Not with those who say they are in favor of putting down the rebellion, but oppose every measure calculated to accomplish the object; but with those who not only say they favor its suppression, but are willing to use the means necessary for its suppression, and devote every power that God has given them to the accomplishment of this work. [Great applause.]

And here, let me remark, is a broad line of demarcation between the true Union men of the country and those who falsely style themselves as such—those who falsely style themselves democrats. The one claims to be in favor of putting down the rebellion and is willing to use the means necessary for its suppression. The other, while claiming to favor its suppression, is throwing fuel upon the flame to light it to a still brighter blaze. Can men expect to crush the rebellion by characterizing our noble army in the field as an armed mob, by refusing to furnish the means to carry on the war, opposition to the draft, opposition to the measures of the administration necessary for its suppression, opposition to law and order, by promoting riots, declaring every measure calculated to sustain the government illegal and unconstitutional, in effect declaring that there is no power in the government for its own preservation, no power of self-defense? Let me say to those men that the God of the universe has conferred upon men and nations the rights of freedom and self-defense. The constitution and laws of our glorious Union confer the rights, and millions of American freemen yet live to assert them. [Renewed applause.]

It is to be regretted that we have men among us who prefer party to country; who in the hour of our country's peril will spurn the hand that feeds them; who, when our forts are battered down by rebel cannon, our ships destroyed at sea, and our glorious old flag torn from its standard, have honied words for traitors, and not one word for freedom or its noble defenders, who peril their lives in their country's cause. (Sensation.) Wonderful acuteness in discovering technicalities to secure the rights of rebels, but they have no appreciation of the value of public virtue and public freedom. I say it is to be regretted that we have such men among us, but such seems to be the fact, and we must meet them with the weapons of truth and justice, and may God protect the right. (Cheers.)

And, oh! what shall we say of those men who would add the sin of hypocrisy to that of disloyalty; who, but a few short months ago, could stand up before this people, and with loud harangues and promises of support, induce their neighbors to go forth to battle, and now, when the cry comes up from these same neighbors for help, can turn coldly away with the answer—"The president's policy does not exactly suit me, hence you must suffer for it; no more men, no more money; fight your battles, I know you not; who, when the wall comes up from the soldier's civil rights be possessed when at home of expressing his wish at the ballot-box; refusing help to the hour of their and their country's peril. May God have mercy on them! May they get a view of the stains upon their garments! "see themselves as others see them" turn from the error of their ways, and learn better to appreciate their country and its institutions. Oh! may they take in more enlarged and unobscured views of their duty to themselves, their neighbors and the government under which they live, and become better and wiser.

I will not detain you longer. Allow me to say in conclusion that I accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered. I accept it as a Union man upon the platform of unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, (enthusiastic applause) and believing as I do, that the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon us by the infamous doctrines of secession, I shall feel in my duty, whether occupying the gubernatorial chair or not, to aid in the prosecution of the war until they are eradicated, root and branch, until rebels lay down their arms, and the authority of the federal government is fully respected. [Renewed cheers.]

I shall feel it my duty to uphold the hands of the president and aid him in bearing the heavy load which is now thrown upon his shoulders, to send aid and comfort to our soldiers lying sick in hospitals and to their suffering families at home, (long and continuous applause,) to sustain our noble army in the field in its efforts to crush the monster, sustain our noble soldiers until that last glorious victory is won which is to redeem the land, that victory which is not to be bought by cowards, but won by brave men with stout hearts and strong arms, that victory which alone can save this government from final overthrow. [Tremendous and irrepressible applause.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Aug. 21.  
Special to Chicago Journal.—General Grant is here, and leaves to-day on the City of Alton for Vicksburg. He put his quarters on the cotton speculator, who, because having risked his life 30 or 40 minutes at Vicksburg, demanded 50 or 60 bales of cotton as a remuneration, and a permit to speculate. Gen. Grant said the soldiers had risked theirs at \$13 a month, and couldn't see it in that light. The speculator went off with a large deal in his car.

Jan S. Nearle, a private in the 33d Wisconsin, from Rock county, died at the St. Charles last night. He came up from Vicksburg.

Numerous Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin soldiers are here, furloughed, on their way home.

News from Steele's Arkansas expedition is expected daily.

Adjutant General Thomas goes in company with Gen. Grant.

The steamer City of Madison was blown up at Vicksburg on Wednesday last, while loading with ammunition at the levee.—About 60 lives were lost, including Capt. J. S. Neal. Not a particle of her was left two minutes after the explosion. The steamer Ed. Walsh, lying alongside, had her starboard wheel house blown off and two men killed on her. The cause of the explosion was a percussion shell, which the men were handling and let fall into the hold. Some soldiers were on board, of the 48th, 83d and 96th Ohio regiments.

STEVENS, Ala., August 24.  
The advance of the army of the Cumberland appeared in front of Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the city at 10 a. m. The enemy responded from 19 guns, most of them small ones, which did little damage, but also with one 32 pounder, which swept the opposite shore and killed a horse and took off a leg of Abram McCord, of Silly's battery.

One fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened on us was disabled. Silly's battery shells with great precision into the embrasures of the enemy.

The works of the enemy on the river are reported very strong. Parapets not less than 16 feet wide, and several water batteries on a level with the river, are discovered.

Moored at the wharf here were two steamers, and opposite the city a pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats. The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire, and a smaller one disabled. An attempt to destroy the pontoon was frustrated by the sharp fire from rebel sharpshooters. Forty prisoners were taken, and two rebels killed and several wounded. A train of wagons and mules of one battery, grazing on this side of the river were captured.

Our advance reported two divisions at Chattanooga, and Lill's (late Hardee's) corps, along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport.

A detachment sent opposite Harrison, discovered no enemy. Contrabands report Johnston arrived, with two trains of troops, on the 20th, preceding Bragg, who has retired to Atlanta. This last statement is confirmed by citizens.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.  
Steamer Maple Leaf from Charleston last Thursday, at which time the rebel gun was silenced, and a general truce made there in. There was no doubt, but the rebels would soon surrender Sumter. The monitors were close under guns of Wagner and by aid of our sharpshooters had nearly silenced their guns.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A terrible tornado swept over the town of Huena Vista, Portage county, in this state, on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock. Every house was blown down. Three persons were killed and fourteen wounded.

The names of the killed are Wm. Wigginson, Weldon Collick, and a woman, whose name cannot at present be ascertained.

The names of the wounded are not given. Some had legs broken, some arms, and all were more or less seriously injured. There were eight buildings in the town all blown to atoms.

I have not heard of any other towns being visited by this messenger of death.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 24.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The Conservative publishes the following account of the Lawrence massacre, from one of its editors just returned from the ruins:

We arrived at Lawrence at 7 o'clock. Flying rumors had painted a terrible picture, but the reality exceeded the report. We found Massachusetts street one mass of smouldering ruins and crumbling walls, the light from which cast a sickening glare upon the crowds of excited men and distracted women gazing upon the ruins of their once happy homes and prosperous business.

Only two business houses were left upon this street, the known as the Armory, and the other five houses in all were burned, and only one or two escaped being ransacked and everything of value carried away or destroyed.

Eighteen out of twenty-two unarmed colored recruits, camped south of town, were murdered in their tents. Their bodies lay in the colored church when we arrived.

Messrs. Trask and Dr. Griswold, Baker and Thorp, were shot down in the yard of Dr. G., before the eyes of their families. Judge Carpenter was wounded in his yard, and fell, when his wife and sister threw themselves upon his body, begging for mercy, but to no avail. The fiends dismounted, stuck their pistols between the persons of his protectors and fired.

A Miss Stone, daughter of the proprietor of the City Hotel, had a diamond ring stolen from her finger. Quantrel obliged the man to restore it. In revenge for this, the ruffians afterwards came back and shot her father before the mother's eyes. They also tried to kill Miss Stone.

Gen. Collamore went into his well to hide, and the bad air killed him. His son and Patrick Knafel lost their lives trying to get the father out. The life of District Attorney Tigges was saved by the heroism of his wife, who seized the bridle of the rebel's horse who attempted to shoot him as he ran.

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us.

The wife of Sheriff Brown, three successive times, put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.

The offices of the Journal, Tribune and Republican were, of course, levelled to the ground. John Speer, Jr., of the Tribune, started for his home from the office after the rebels came in. Mr. Murdoch, a printer in the office, tried to induce him to accompany him into a well near by, for safety; but he would do nothing but go home to defend the house, which he did, and was killed. Murdoch went into the well, and was saved.

A younger son of John Speer, Sr., killed a rebel and left.

After they had been marched about on the streets, the rebels were told there was a negro baby still in the house. They said, "We will burn the G—d—d little brat up," and they did. We saw its charred remains, burned as black as the hearts of its murderers.

Major Plumb was at Blue Mound, five miles east of Lawrence, when Quantrel left town. He failed to find Lane. R. report says Plumb's men denounced him for declining to attack Quantrel, who offered him battle.

At one point near Ottawa, Lane headed off Quantrel. The rebels turned and charged on Plumb, and drove him for about a mile.

Ewing had a telegram from his adjutant at Kansas City the night before the attack on Lawrence, but did not leave here until 2 o'clock p. m. the next day. He then went to DeSoto Ferry, about twenty miles south of this place and twenty miles east of Lawrence. At noon of Saturday he was only ten miles south of DeSoto. He ought to have taken the steamer Emelle which was on our levee, and then leaving at the late hour he did, he could have overtaken Quantrel, and with 300 fresh men and horses he could have captured him.

This awful loss of life and property is universally attributed to the incompetency and inability of Schofield and Ewing.

Persons just from Lawrence report that the number of dead will reach one hundred and seventy, perhaps two hundred, as bodies are constantly being found.

The excitement throughout the state is intense, and our citizens unanimously regard the Lawrence massacre as the legitimate result of the Sheffield-Ewing policy in Missouri and Kansas.

When last heard from, Gen. Lane was at Heckman's Mills, in Missouri, with his half-dressed, half-armed men in pursuit. He attacked Quantrel about ten miles south of Lawrence, and kept up a running fight with him to Missouri, killing, up to this time, nineteen of the rebels.

Up to this morning, 128 bodies have been buried, but it is still utterly impossible to obtain a complete list of their names, as many are so much disfigured as to prevent recognizing them, while others are still missing, and are supposed to be concealed in the woods near by, or they may be in the ruins of the buildings; besides many left with Lane in pursuit of the murderers, and have not yet returned.

Citizens are continually passing back and forth between this place and Lawrence, and the details they bring of scenes that occurred in the streets and houses of the doomed city are heart-rending and soul-sickening.

The last accounts we have of Quantrel and his men is up to Saturday night, at which time he was being closely pursued by Lane, who had been skirmishing with him constantly since he left Lawrence.

Lane's force is being increased rapidly by farmers, who were flocking to him rapidly with their arms, and it was the determination to follow him into Missouri, and if he dined his gang, they would hunt them down like wolves and shoot them.

One of their number was captured near Olathe and gave the names of fifty of Quantrel's gang, who are citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, and are well known here, and have always been considered Union men.

The best informed citizens of Lawrence are of the opinion that Quantrel's troops are mainly composed of rebel prisoners from Pemberton's army, and some of them from Price's command, from the fact that they are much sunburned and have the appearance of having been long in the service.

After they had accomplished the destruction of Lawrence, some of them became much intoxicated, but being strapped to their horses there were none left behind to give information as to who they were or where they were from.

We learned from a gentleman who arrived by coach this evening, that Quantrel was overtaken near the state line, and twenty of his men killed.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)  
MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Specials this morning contain but little news. The Tribune has the following:

Gen. Burnside declares all ferries over the Ohio river, and other streams within the limits of the department of Ohio, military highways, and when the interests of the service require it will be subject to the military authorities.

A party of guerrillas who were attempting to steal horses and destroy canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, on Saturday last, at Seneca Falls, were handsomely repulsed twice, and finally driven away by a detachment of Col. Baker's rangers; a rebel lieutenant was killed and other rebels wounded. A wagon and five men from the 73d Ohio were captured by a dozen guerrillas near Greenwith, Saturday.

New York, August 25.  
A Morris Island letter to the Herald states that the appearance of the gorge fleet of Sumter, last night, and its parapet, was not unlike that presented by Fort Pulaski on the evening of the first day's fire; 30 or 40 large holes could be counted on the face of the work. The parapet was knocked off in places. The barricade of bricks covering the magazines and sand traverses were severely damaged, and the grim old fort looked as though she had received very severe treatment at our hands. Three days of such work will bring down Sumter under the heads of its defenders, if they wait long; it certainly can't hold out much longer than that time. Six days were given it to hold out by those who best know its strength and our offensive power. Forts Wagner and Gregg will be attended to in due time.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.  
The steamer City of Richmond arrived at Hampton Roads, yesterday noon. She reports she left off Charleston at noon, Saturday last. The flags of Sumter were shot away Thursday and Friday, and no reply made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the south-west side of Sumter is demolished. It is nothing but a heap of ruins. Friday morning nine breaches were observed in the fort. Our casualties average only about 4 daily.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Five steam transports from off Morris Island, midnight of the 21st, report that the bombardment continued. The south wall of Sumter had been demolished almost to its base. Wagner, Gregg, and other batteries replied at short intervals.

An expedition is fitting out to silence the James Island batteries, which have become annoying. Every confidence in our success is felt by all.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Flour, steady for fresh, dull and heavy for old; 4,404.90 for extra state; 5,004.35 for R. H. O. Wheat dull and heavy, and lower, at 754.15 for Chicago spring; 854.14 for Milwaukee club; 1,131.20 for winter red. Corn to better, limited supply, at 72.73. Oats to lower. Whiskey steady at 45.

New York, August 25.  
The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived.

(Latest by telegraph to Queenstown.)

Liverpool, August 19.—Cotton firm, unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat quoted easier. Provisions steady. London, August 13th, P. M.—Consols 93 1/2 for money.

New York, August 25.  
Stocks better but close weak. Money plenty, 64c. Sterling exchange quiet and steady. Gold 123 1/2. New York 1 1/2 3/4; Erie 1 1/2; United States 6 1/4; coupons 1 0 1/2; 7 3/4 1 1/2.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24.  
A steamer from City Point has arrived. The Richmond Sentinel of the 21st contains the following highly important dispatch:

Charleston, August 22d.—Five of the enemy's land batteries have been kept upon Sumter and more guns disabled; also a heavy fire on Wagner and Gregg from the fleet and land batteries. Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with threat to shell Charleston in four hours from delivery of papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning. Beauregard, in reply, charges insultingly and a violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms if the offense is repeated he will employ stringent measures of retaliation. Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.  
Saturday 604 shots were fired at Sumter, 410 struck inside and outside. The east wall was scaled and battered, and the parapet undermined. The northwest wall and arches have fallen in. The guns are all dismantled. On Sunday the land batteries opened from the south and north and the monitors east and west coming close up. The fire was very damaging. Shot swept through the fort. Shell wounded several officers, including Col. Rhett. The latter is ordered to hold until relieved, or the place is taken. Col. Gailory of Wagner was killed and several wounded. It is said there are 23 vessels inside the bar, including iron-clads. Gilmore sent notice Sunday that at 11 o'clock to-morrow he would open on Charleston. Meantime non-combatants could leave.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.  
A private despatch from Washington says the war department has the announcement of the surrender of Sumter.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22.  
The Yankees commenced shelling Chattanooga, yesterday, without notice of their intention to do so. All quiet to day.

For the Daily Gazette.

The Democratic Party and the Draft.

Messrs. Editors:—In nothing is the disloyalty of the democracy and the mendacity of their press so conspicuous as in the manner of treating this question of the draft.

Gov. Seymour started the cry of fraud and injustice, in the enrollment in the city of New York, to cover the infamous riots inaugurated by the copperheads of that state as a diversion in favor of the rebels, and all sorts of lying figures are being made to give it plausibility; not the least of which is the report of the judge advocate general of New York, made to Gov. Seymour, and upon which the copperhead presses are raising fresh and fierce howls against the administration. Gov. Seymour transmitted this report to President Lincoln, with a demand that the gross wrongs which it exhibited should be righted, and the guilty authors punished.

Now, for the purpose of showing the falsehoods contained in their charges, let a plain statement of facts be made, and proved by official returns made to this same Gov. Seymour by the adjutant general of the state, and by him communicated to the legislature last winter.

In July, 1862, the president made a requisition for 600,000 men to fill up the thinned ranks of the national armies, of which New York was called upon to furnish 120,000. Of this number the city of New York was required to furnish 25,160, being in proportion to her population according to the census of 1850.

Of this number she actually furnished only 6,637, leaving a deficiency of nearly three-fourths of the whole number required of her, while the other counties of the state furnished within 9,146 of the number required of them; making the deficiency in the city, with a population of about one-fifth of the whole state, nearly double that of the other four fifths.

The great object of Gov. Seymour and Judge Advocate Waterbury being to make it appear that the republican counties of the state have been favored at the expense of the democratic portions, in the matter of the enrollment, they parade the figures to show that nine democratic districts are found upon enrollment to contain 33,729 men to be drafted, while nineteen republican districts show only 39,626. This, it is true, and there were no circumstances to justify it, would give some coloring of truth to the charge of fraud and injustice so vehemently preferred by Gov. Seymour, in his ignorant demand upon the president to suspend the draft. But like all other soundburies who are determined to make a false issue, they leave out the material facts in the case. In this case the facts are that the republican counties of the state lacked only 3,336 of filling their quota, whilst the democratic counties show a deficiency of 21,142. If they had stated this, it would have been seen at a glance that the democratic counties must necessarily have more men subject to draft, in proportion to population, than the republican counties, and that the enrollment was probably correct. But they were fabricating a false balance sheet, and lies were substituted for facts. Jeff. Davis was in a strait and must have relief. The rebels were getting the worst of it, and a diversion must be created in their favor. So a riot was gotten up, and "frauds in the draft" were made the justification. But the infamous scheme will fail. Gov. Seymour will be stripped of his hypocritical covering of patriotism, and his name will go down to posterity, linked with that of the New York rioters, as an enemy to liberty.

erty, a traitor to his country, and a disgrace to the high official position he has unfortunately been called upon to fill.

REPUBLICAN.

DIED.

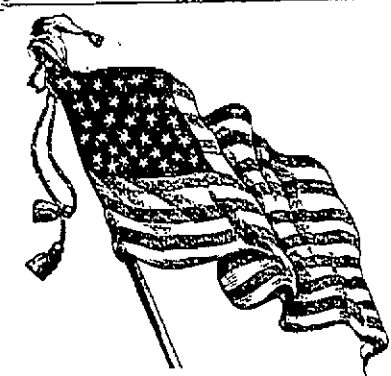
In this city, Monday, Aug. 24th, J. E. RUSAN, aged 70, died of cholera. He was a native of Ireland, and had resided in this city for many years. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and was a very popular and respected citizen. He was buried in the city cemetery on Tuesday morning.

Little State has gone! No more her glancing eyes will give the no more their innocent hands will extend to welcome. But she









Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES T. LEWIS.**  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**WYMAN SPOONER,**  
OF Watrous County;  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,**  
OF Dane County;  
FOR SENATOR TREASURER,  
**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**  
OF Trempealeau County;  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**WINFIELD SMITH,**  
OF Milwaukee County;  
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,  
**W. M. RAMSEY,**  
OF Ozaukee County;  
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**JOSIAH L. PICKARD,**  
OF Grant County;  
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY CORDIER,**  
OF Winnebago County.

Important from Charleston.

Fort Sumter has probably surrendered before this time. The whole south-west wall has been demolished almost to its base. The rebel reports via Richmond state that every gun in the fort has been dismantled, and that shot go through the walls. They also report that General Gilmore gave notice that he would commence shelling Charleston at eleven o'clock on Monday morning last.

The State Convention.

In our notices of the recent republican Union state convention we desire to expose and reprobate the political intrigues which have thwarted the will of the people and caused the will of demagogues to be substituted therefor. We are aware that there is now no remedy, no more than there was after the quasi-nomination of Judge Dixon, last winter, by the same influences. The choice then was between Dixon and Cotter, as it is now between Lewis and Palmer. We do not hesitate in our support of Lewis and the whole ticket which that gentleman leads. But we propose to say what we think should be said about the recent convention and those who controlled it. We do not think a little "free speech" in regard to this matter will do the least harm; on the contrary when we have "freed our minds" about it, we shall feel more like doing our best for the defeat of the copperhead ticket than to have suppressed our thoughts "for the good of the cause," as has been usually counseled when outrages of this kind have been perpetrated.

In our remarks, on Saturday, we had arrived at that point in the action of the convention where it had refused, by a majority of twenty, to elect Senator Doolittle its temporary chairman. That this result was a direct rebuke to the treasurer cannot be denied. It was so acknowledged by his friends, and he must have felt it keenly. A majority of the convention considered it highly improper for a United States senator to accept the position of delegate in a convention of his political friends, for the purpose of using the influence of his office against a portion of them. He had received the suffrages of the whole party when elected senator, and a proper self-respect and becoming modesty should have taught him to stand aloof when those same political friends were divided, and left them to settle their divisions among themselves.

It is easy to see what undue influences he might use, as there were federal office-holders and federal office-expectants in the convention, whose personal interests might not be promoted by opposing the schemes of the Senator. It is reasonable to suppose that he changed votes from Salomon to Lewis by this kind of influence, and that he restrained the action of others although their votes remained unaffected. It is quite probable that he did enough in this way to cause the defeat of Gov. Salomon, so close was the vote. The people have ever been properly jealous of this kind of official interference in their affairs, and doubtless their delegates in the convention intended to condemn Senator Doolittle for it. But, however much he may have been chagrined at the personal rebuke cast into his teeth in his very presence, it did not restrain him from further efforts to carry his points. In the future proceedings of the convention he thrust himself forward quite as much as if the convention had not condemned him, and by the force of his natural assurance, iron lungs and his senatorial power, he got the entire control of the convention, and finally "ran the machine" without opposition.

The informal ballot for governor, notwithstanding the influences at work against Gov. Salomon, showed that he had a majority in the convention. The vote was for Salomon, 134—for all others, 131—a majority of three over all. His friends considered this a test vote, and had no doubt of his nomination, while his opponents were in despair. Their first movement was for an adjournment until 8 o'clock in the evening, hoping in the mean time to change votes enough to nominate Lewis. This was

opposed, voted down, ayes 99, noes 151, and another ballot ordered. The result was, for Lewis, 135—for Salomon, 134—four more votes than there were in the convention, which was composed of 265 members! There can be no absolute certainty which party cast the fraudulent votes, but the circumstances strongly point to some of the friends of Mr. Lewis as the guilty persons. In the first place Gov. Salomon had the same number of votes that he received on the former ballot—134—and it is probable that the same persons voted for him a second time. As he had a clear majority on the former vote his friends had no object in adding to the number of his ballots; on the contrary as it would destroy the ballot and make an adjournment almost certain, which they had just strongly resisted, there is not the least probability that one of the friends of Gov. Salomon pursued so suicidal a course.

We have not the slightest doubt where the sympathies of the ballot-box stuffers were; let others think as they please, our mind is made up on that point. It produced the desired effect—an adjournment, chances for bargain and sale, another ballot, and the nomination of Mr. Lewis; all following each other consecutively, like cause and effect.

We presume there was no delegate there, having a spark of honesty in his composition, who did not feel humiliated and disgraced by this transaction. Has it come to this, that republicans cannot meet together in convention without a long course of preparatory intrigue, culminating in a barefaced fraud which deprives a candidate of a nomination fairly won? After denouncing "the forty" for their tampering with ballot boxes and manipulation of election returns, have we come down so low as to imitate their villainies and practice them upon each other? We are not quite so bad as they were, yet, for we have the courage and the disposition openly to scorn and condemn such acts, while they as a party endeavored to screen the scoundrels who disgraced them in the same manner.

Having said what we thought to be due to justice and fair dealing, we have little more to add in regard to this convention. Its policy of setting aside the republican organization, and its silence in regard to the cause of the rebellion, slavery, and what should be done with it, for the purpose of getting the support of the war democrats, we have never approved; because we believe we shall not gain enough to compensate for the sacrifice. But we acquiesce for the time in what we cannot change, and while we support the ticket nominated, we shall not cease to hope that the time will come when the republican party will take its place again among political organizations, reconstituted and renovated from the bad influence of compromisers and demagogues.

Railroad Speculations.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Wisconsin, in opposing the scheme to consolidate all the railroads in Wisconsin, states the following suggestive facts:

If I am advised correctly, the consolidation of the Watertown or Western road, the La Crosse and the Horicon roads will, if carried out, afford the projectors one million eight hundred thousand dollars net profit! A single fraudulent back and insurance operator has exhibited to his friends in this city a half a million of dollars in securities that he is already ahead through the recent Milwaukee railroad consolidations.

The Horicon road was bid in at the market's sale at \$670,000. It was put into the consolidation at \$1,050,000—thus affording, as I am told, Russell Sage, Ex-Governor Hunt and a gentleman of this city, a net profit of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars each! While those three gentlemen are realizing this enormous profit, the city of Milwaukee gets the securities it loaned to build the road at sixty-eight cents on the dollar, and the poor farm-mortgages and the original shareholders are stripped of every cent of their investments!

Of the forty thousand dollars which the city loans, twenty thousand dollars was paid for the attorney's fees in foreclosing the mortgage, as follows: \$11,000 to Butler, Buttrick, and Cottrell; \$3,000 to Waldo, Ody and Van; \$1,000 to Emmons and Van Dyke, and so on round. In addition to this, I believe, the city had paid \$1,000 to one of the recipients above named for looking after and protecting its interests in the foreclosure.

It is proposed, I am told, to put the Northwestern road into the consolidation at ten million of dollars, or about forty-five thousand dollars a mile. There is not a mile of the road—except, perhaps, the mile through Janesville—that could not have been built, and could not be built to-day, and equipped, for less than half the money. If the consolidation project is carried out, the projectors will clear it, it is estimated, from FIFTY to EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in net profits, by the operation.

If these statements are correct, the princely fortunes made by the operators, most of whom are probably non-residents of the state, will be the least evil inflicted upon the people of Wisconsin. Such a consolidation as is proposed would pass the political power of the state out of the hands of the people, and place its entire legislation at the mercy of the combination. There is in this scheme a danger which ought to alarm and awaken the vigilance of the people.

A meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee was held last Saturday to discuss the question of consolidation. All the speakers except M. H. Carpenter, who opposed the consolidation on the ground of the controlling power the combination would obtain in the legislation of the state, treated it solely in reference to its effects upon the interests of Milwaukee, and their opinion on that point decided their hostility or friendship to the consolidation. The meeting adjourned, after appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. James Johnson, J. Inbusch, J. D. Colver, J. H. Tweedy, J. A. Norman, O. H. Waldo and Lindsay Ward, to report at a meeting to be held this evening.

Ballotings in the State Convention.

The following are ballotings for Governor in the republican Union convention:  
Informal Ballot.—E. Salomon 134; J. T. Lewis 122; M. Carpenter 134; J. A. Barber 1; A. Worden 4; blank 2.  
First Formal Ballot.—Edward Salomon 134; James T. Lewis 135. There being three votes more than the number of delegates in the convention, the ballot was thrown out.

Second Formal Ballot.—Edward Salomon 119; James T. Lewis 143; scattering 2.  
Informal Ballot for Lieut. Governor.—W. Spooner 106; Barron 46; Humphrey 20; Frisby 14; Price 20; Cox 5; Hay 4; Wilkinson 4; Van Steenwyk 4; blank 4; M. H. Davis 2; Waldo 2; D. K. Tansley 2; L. H. Cary 2; Waldo 2; D. K. Tansley 2; Dano 1; Chandler 1; M. M. Strong 1.  
First Formal Ballot.—Spoonor 149; Barron 30; Humphrey 26; Frisbie 5; Graves 1; blank 2; Barber 2; Mason 1; L. B. Caswell 2; Buttrick 3; Rountree 1; Sterling 1; C. D. Robinson 2.

Informal Ballot for Attorney General.—Winfield Smith 95; J. R. Bennett 51; Frisbie 28; C. R. Rice 15; E. L. Buttrick 14; C. Billington 11; A. Cook 9; C. E. Pike 9; Cotton 5; West 2; Joe Mills 1; Carroll 1; blank 3.

A formal ballot was then taken, on which Mr. Smith was nominated for attorney general.

Ballot for Bank Comptroller.—Ramey 140; O. Koch 85; W. L. Purdy 6; True 4; Kelsey 3.

Ballot for State Prison Commissioner.—H. Corder 121; A. Sorenson 53; F. G. L. Struve 31.

Remarks of Hon. J. T. Lewis accepting the nomination for Governor.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—  
Permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me as one of the standard-bearers in the approaching contest; as a contest, as I believe it to be, between right and wrong, government, law, order, and anarchy and confusion, Union and disunion. (Cheers.) It were an honor to be thought worthy to bear the standard of the Union-fighting men of Wisconsin in time of peace, but to be considered worthy in time of war, when our all is at stake, I consider to be a still greater honor. I feel, gentlemen, my inability to do justice to the position to which you would assign me, yet all I have, I say now, as I stand at the breaking out of this rebellion, whatever may be the end, whatever sacrifice it may cost, the Union must be preserved. (Tremendous applause.)  
The Union first, party and private interest and individual preferences afterwards. (Cheers.) If the Union falls, we have little left worth fighting for. If the Union falls, party and private interests must fall with it, and public freedom, the true end of all civil government, will be obscured beneath the clouds that ages may not roll away.

Would we save our government, we must bare our hands to the task of crushing the wicked rebellion that is now raging in our midst. We must unite our strength for a long and determined effort to accomplish this object, letting no minor questions divide us. (Cheers.) I care not what our past differences may have been, I can freely cooperate with all whose hearts are truly and sincerely in the work. Not with him who cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." Not with those who say they are in favor of putting down the rebellion, but oppose every measure calculated to accomplish the object; but with those who not only say they favor its suppression, but are willing to use the means necessary for its suppression, and devote every power that God has given them to the accomplishment of this work. (Great applause.)

And here, let me remark, is a broad line of demarcation between the true Union men of the country and those who falsely style themselves democrats. The one claims to be in favor of putting down the rebellion and is willing to use the means necessary for its suppression. The other, while claiming to favor its suppression, is throwing fuel upon the flame to light it to a still brighter blaze. Can men expect to crush the rebellion by characterizing our noble army in the field as an armed mob, by refusing to furnish the means to carry on the war, opposition to the draft, opposition to the measures of the administration necessary for its suppression, opposition to law and order, by promoting riots, declaring every measure calculated to sustain the government illegal and unconstitutional, in effect declaring that there is no power for the government for its own preservation, no power of self-defense? Let me say to those men that the God of the universe has conferred upon men and nations the rights of freedom and self-defense. The constitution and laws of our glorious Union reiterate the rights, and millions of American freemen live to assert them. (Renewed applause.)

It is to be regretted that we have men among us who prefer party to country; who in the hour of our country's peril will spurn the hand that feeds them; who, when our forts are battered down by rebel cannon, our ships destroyed at sea, and our glorious old flag torn from its standard, have bonied words for traitors, and not one word for freedom or its noble defenders, who peril their lives in their country's cause. (Sensation.) Wonderful astuteness in discovering technicalities to secure the rights of rebels, but they have no appreciation of the value of public virtue and public freedom. I say it is to be regretted that we have such men among us, but such seems to be the fact, and we must meet them with the weapons of truth and justice, and may God protect the right. (Cheers.)

And oh! what shall we say of those men who would add the sin of hypocrisy to that of disloyalty; who, but a few short months ago, could stand up before this people, and with loud harangues and promises of support, induce their neighbors to go forth to battle, and now, when the cry comes up from these same neighbors for help, can turn coldly away with the answer, "The president's policy does not exactly suit me, hence you must suffer for it; no more men, no more money; fight your battles, I know you not;" who, when the wall comes up from the soldier's family, can turn a deaf ear to the cry; not willing to accord to the poor soldier the civil rights he possessed when at home of expressing his wish at the ballot-box; refusing help in the hour of their and their country's peril. May God have mercy on them! May they get a view of the stains upon their garments, "see themselves as others see them," turn from the error of their ways, and learn better to appreciate their country and its institutions. Oh! may they take in their own hands, and endeavor to live in their own hands, and not let their neighbors and the government and which they live, and become better and wiser.

I will not detain you longer. Allow me to say in conclusion that I accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered. I accept it as a Union man upon the platform of unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, (enthusiastic applause,) and believing as I do, that the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon us by the infamous doctrines of secession, I shall feel it my duty, whether occupying the gubernatorial chair or not, to aid in the prosecution of the war until they are eradicated, root and branch, until rebels lay down their arms, and the authority of the federal government is fully respected. (Renewed cheers.)  
I shall feel it my duty to uphold the hands of the president and aid him in bearing the heavy load which is now thrown upon his shoulders, to send aid and comfort to our soldiers lying sick in hospitals and to their suffering families at home, (long and continuous applause,) to sustain our noble army in the field in its efforts to crush the monster, sustain our noble soldiers until that last glorious victory is won which is not to be bought by cowards, but won by brave men with stout hearts and strong arms, that victory which alone can save this government from final overthrow. (Tremendous and irrepressible applause.)

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us.  
The wife of Sheriff Brown, three successive times, put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.  
The offices of the Journal, Tribune and Republican were, of course, leveled to the ground. John Spear, Jr., of the Tribune, started for his home from the office after the rebels came in. Mr. Murdoch, a printer in the office, tried to induce him to accompany him into a well near by, for safety; but he would do nothing but go home to defend the house, which he did, and was killed. Murdoch went into the well, and was saved.  
A younger son of John Spear, Sr., killed a rebel and left.  
After they had been marched about on the streets, the rebels were told there was a negro baby still in the house. They said, "We will burn the G—d—d little brat up," and they did. We saw its charred remains, burned as black as the hearts of its murderers.  
Major Plumb was at Blue Mound, five miles east of Lawrence, when Quantrell left town. He failed to aid Lane. Report says Plumb's men denounced him for declining to attack Quantrell, who offered him battle. At one point near Ottawa, Lane headed off Quantrell. The rebels turned and charged on Plumb, and drove him for about a mile.  
Ewing had a telegram from his adjutant at Kansas City the night before the attack on Lawrence, but did not leave there until 2 o'clock p. m. the next day. He then went to DeSoto Ferry, about twenty miles south of this place, and twenty miles east of Lawrence. At noon of Saturday he was only ten miles south of DeSoto. He ought to have taken the steamer Emeline which was at our levee, and then leaving at the late hour he did, he could have overtaken Quantrell, and with 300 fresh men and horses he could have captured him.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, Aug. 24.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—General Grant is here, and leaves to-day on the City of Alton for Vicksburg. He put his quarters on the cotton speculator, who, because having risked his life 80 or 90 minutes at Vicksburg, demanded 50 or 60 bales of cotton as a remuneration, and a permit to speculate. Gen. Grant said the soldiers had risked their lives at \$13 a month, and couldn't see it in that light. The speculator went off with a large flea in his ear.

Jean S. Nears, a private in the 33d Wisconsin, from Rock County, died at the St. Charles last night. He came up from Vicksburg.  
Numerous Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin soldiers are here, furloughed, on their way home.  
News from Steele's Arkansas expedition is expected daily.  
Adjutant General Thomas goes in company with Gen. Grant.  
The steamer City of Madison was blown up at Vicksburg on Wednesday last, while loading with ammunition at the levee.—About 60 lives were lost, including Capt. J. S. Neal. Neal's party of 100 men left two minutes after the explosion. The two men, Ed. Walsh, lying alongside, had her starboard wheel blown off and two men killed on board. The cause of the explosion was a percussion shell, which the men were handling and let fall into the levee. Some soldiers were on board, of the 48th, 83d and 96th Ohio regiments.

Stevenson, Ala., August 24.  
The advance of the army of the Cumberland appeared in front of Chattanooga on the 21st, and opened fire on the city at 10 a. m. The enemy responded from 19 guns, most of them small ones, which did little damage, but with one 32-pounder, which swept the opposite shore and killed a horse and took off a leg of Abram McCook, of Sully's battery.

Our fire was very destructive, and every battery which opened on us was disabled. Sully threw shells with great precision into the embrasures of the enemy.  
The works of the enemy on the river are reported very strong. Parapets not less than 15 feet wide, and several water batteries on a level with the river, are discovered.  
Moored at the wharf where two steamers, and opposite the city a pontoon bridge of forty-seven boats. The largest of the steamers was sunk by our fire, and a smaller one disabled. An attempt to destroy the pontoon was frustrated by the sharp fire from rebel sharpshooters. Forty prisoners were taken, and two rebels killed and several wounded. A train of wagons and mules of one battery, grazing on this side of the river were captured.

Our advance reported two divisions at Chattanooga, and Hill's (late Harder's) corps, along the railroad in the direction of Bridgeport.  
A detachment sent opposite Harrison, discovered no enemy. Contrabands report Johnston arrived, with two trains of troops, on the 20th, superceding Bragg, who has retired to Atlanta. This last statement is confirmed by citizens.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 25.  
Steamer Maple Leaf from Charleston last Thursday, at which time Sumter's guns were silenced and several breaches made in walls. There was no doubt but the rebels would soon surrender Sumter. The monitors were close under guns of Wagner and by aid of our sharpshooters had nearly silenced their guns.

Milwaukee, Aug. 24.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A terrible tornado swept over the town of Buena Vista, Portage county, in this state, on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock. Every house was blown down. Three persons were killed and fourteen wounded.

The names of the killed are Wm. Wiggins, Weldon Collick, and a woman, whose name cannot at present be ascertained.  
The names of the wounded are not given. Some had legs broken, some arms, and all were more or less seriously injured. There were eight buildings in the town all blown to atoms.

I have not heard of any other towns being visited by this messenger of death.  
Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 24.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The Conservative publishes the following account of the Lawrence massacre, from one of its editors just returned from the scene:  
We arrived at Lawrence at 7 o'clock. Flying rumors had painted a terrible picture, but the reality exceeded the report. We found Massachusetts street one mass of smoldering ruins and crumbling walls, the light from which cast a sickening glare upon the crowds of excited men and distracted women gazing upon the ruins of their once happy homes and prosperous business.

Only two business houses were left upon this street, one known as the Armory, and the other the old Miller block. About twenty-five houses in all were burned, and only one or two escaped being ransacked and everything of value carried away or destroyed.

Eighteen out of twenty-two unarmed colored recruits, camped south of town, were murdered in their tents. Their bodies lay in the colored church when we arrived.

Messrs. Trask and Dr. Griswold, Baker and Thorp, were shot down in the yard of Dr. G. before the eyes of their families. Judge Carpenter was wounded in his yard, fell, when his wife and sister threw themselves upon his body, begging for mercy, but to no avail. The heads dismounted, stuck their pistols between the persons of his protectors and fired.

A Miss Stone, daughter of the proprietor of the City Hotel, had a diamond ring stolen from her finger. Quantrell obliged the man to restore it. In revenge for this, the ruffian afterwards came back and shot her father before the mother's eyes. They also tried to kill Miss Stone.

Gen. Coleman went into his well to hide, and the bad air killed him. His son and Patrick Kane lost their lives trying to get the father out. The life of District Attorney Tigges was saved by the heroism of his wife, who seized the bridge of his rebel horse who attempted to shoot him as he ran.

Several cases of remarkable bravery of women were related to us.  
The wife of Sheriff Brown, three successive times, put out the fire kindled to burn the house. Her husband was hidden under the floor. The house was saved by her heroism.

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This awful loss of life and property is universally attributed to the incompetency and inability of Schofield and Ewing.  
Persons just from Lawrence report that the number of dead will reach one hundred and seventy, perhaps two hundred, as bodies are constantly being found.

The excitement throughout the state is intense, and our citizens unanimously regard the Lawrence massacre as the legitimate result of the Sheffield-Ewing policy in Missouri and Kansas.

When last heard from, Gen. Lane was at Heckman's Mills, in Missouri, with his half-brother, and he was in a desperate situation. He attacked Quantrell about about ten miles south of Lawrence, and kept up a running fight with him to Missouri, killing, up to this time, nineteen of the rebels.

Up to this morning, 123 bodies have been buried, but it is still utterly impossible to obtain a complete list of their names, as many are so much disfigured as to prevent recognizing them, while others are still missing, and are supposed to be concealed in the woods near by, or they may be in the ruins of the buildings; besides many left with Lane in pursuit of the murderers, and have not yet returned.

Citizens are continually passing back and forth between this place and Lawrence, and the details they bring of scenes that occurred in the streets and houses of the doomed city are heart-rending and soul-sickening.

The last accounts we have of Quantrell and his men is up to Saturday night, at which time he was being closely pursued by Lane, who had been skirmishing with him constantly since he left Lawrence.

Lane's force is being increased rapidly by farmers, who were looking to him rapidly with their arms, and it was the determination to follow him into Missouri, and if he disbanded his gang, they would hunt them down like wolves and shoot them.

One of their number was captured near Olathe and gave the names of fifty of Quantrell's gang, who are citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, and are well known here, and have always been considered Union men.

The best informed citizens of Lawrence are of the opinion that Quantrell's troops are mainly composed of rebel prisoners from Pemberton's army, and some of them from Price's command, from the fact that they are much sunburned and have the appearance of having been long in the service.

After they had accomplished the destruction of Lawrence, some of them became much intoxicated, but being strapped to their horses there were none left behind to give information as to who they were or where they were from.

We learned from a gentleman who arrived by coach this evening, that Quantrell was overtaken near the state line, and twenty of his men killed.

Further details are looked for hourly.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Specials this morning contain but little news. The Tribune has the following:  
Gen. Burnside receives all forces after the Ohio river and other streams within the limits of the department of Ohio, military highways, and when the interests of the service require it will be subject to the military authorities.

A party of guerrillas who were attempting to steal horses and destroy canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, on Saturday last, at Seneca Falls, were handsomely repulsed twice, and finally driven away by a detachment of Col. Baker's rangers; a rebel lieutenant was killed and other rebels wounded. A wagon and five men from the 73d Ohio were captured by a dozen guerrillas near Greenwhich, Saturday.

New York, August 25.  
A Morris Island letter to the Herald states that the appearance of the gorge face of Sumter, last night, and its parapet, was not unlike that presented by Fort Palisade on the evening of the first day of a fire; 30 or 40 large holes could be counted on the face of the work. The parapet was knocked off in places. The batteries of the fort were severely damaged, and the grim old fort looked as though she had received very severe treatment at our hands.

Three days of such work will bring down Sumter under the heads of its defenders, if they wait so long; it certainly could hold out much longer than that time. Six days were given it to hold out by those who best know its strength and our offensive power. Forts Wagner and Gregg will be attended to in due time.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 24.  
The steamer City of Richmond arrived at Hampton Roads, yesterday noon. She reports she left off Charleston at noon, Saturday last. The flags of Sumter were shot away Thursday and Friday, and not reply made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the south-west side of Sumter is demolished. It is nothing but a heap of ruins. Friday morning nine breaches were observed in the fort. Our casualties average only about 4 daily.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Five steam transports from off Morris Island, midnight of the 21st, report that the bombardment continued. The south wall of Sumter had been demolished almost to its base. Wagner, Gregg, and other batteries replied at short intervals.

An expedition is fitting out to silence the James Island batteries, which have become annoying. Every confidence in our success is felt by all.

New York, Aug. 25.  
Flour, steady for fresh, dull and heavy for old; 4.40, 90 for extra state; 5.00, 40 for R. H. O. Wheat dull and heavy, and low; at 75, 100 for Chicago spring; 86, 14 for Milwaukee club; 1.15, 20 for winter red. Corn 10 better, limited supply, at 72, 75. Oats 10 lower. Whisky steady at 45.

New York, August 25.  
The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived.

(Latest by telegraph to Queenstown.)  
Liverpool, August 13.—Cotton firm, unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat quoted easier. Provisions steady. London, August 13th, P. M.—Consols 93 1/2 for money.

New York, August 25.  
Stocks better but close weak. Money plenty, 50c. Sterling exchange quiet and steady. Gold 123 1/2. New York 1.38 1/2; Erie 1.21; United States 68 1/2; coupons 1.07 1/2; 7 30s 1.07 1/2.

Fortress Monroe, August 24.  
A steamer from City Point has arrived. The Richmond Sentinel of the 24th contains the following highly important dispatch:

Charleston, August 22d.—Five of the enemy's land batteries have been kept upon Sumter and more guns added; also a battery fired on Wagner, and Gregg from the sea and land batteries. Gilmore's demand for the surrender of Sumter and Morris Island, with threat to shell Charleston in four hours from delivery of papers at Fort Wagner, was received and returned this morning. Beauregard, in reply, charges inhumanity and a violation of the laws of war against Gilmore, and affirms if the offense is repeated he will employ stringent measures of retaliation. Up to this time the threat to shell the city has not been executed.

Saturday 604 shots were fired at Sumter, 419 struck inside and outside. The east wall is scaled and battered, and the parapet undermined. The northwest wall and arches have fallen in. The guns are all dismounted. On Sunday the land batteries opened from the south and north and the monitors east and west coming close up. The fire was very damaging. Shot swept through the fort. Shell wounded several officers, including Col. Rhett. The latter is ordered to hold out relieved, or the place is taken. Col. Gaillyard of Wagner was killed and several wounded. It is said there are 23 vessels inside the bar, including the Monitor. Gilmore sent notice Saturday that at 11 o'clock to show he had opened on Charleston. Meantime non-combatants could leave.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.  
A private despatch from Washington says the war department has the announcement of the surrender of Sumter.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22.  
The Yankees commenced shelling Chattanooga, yesterday, without notice of their intention to do so. All quiet to-day.

For the Daily Gazette.  
The Democratic Party and the Draft.

Messrs. Editors:—In nothing is the disloyalty of the democracy and the mendacity of their presses so conspicuous as in the manner of treating this question of the draft.

Gov. Seymour started the cry of fraud and injustice, in the enrollment in the city of New York, to cover the infamous riots inaugurated by the copperheads of that state as a diversion in favor of the rebels, and alibis of lying figures are being made to give it plausibility; not the least of which is the report of the judge advocate general of New York, made to Gov. Seymour, and upon which the copperhead presses are raising fresh and fierce howls against the administration. Gov. Seymour transmitted this report to President Lincoln, with a demand that the gross wrongs which it exhibited should be righted, and the guilty authors punished.

Now, for the purpose of showing the falsehoods contained in their charges, let a plain statement of facts be made, and proved by official returns made to this same Gov. Seymour by the adjutant general of the state, and by him communicated to the legislature last winter.

In July, 1862, the president made a requisition for 600,000 men to fill up the thinned ranks of the national armies, of which New York was called upon to furnish 120,000. Of this number the city of New York was required to furnish 25,160, being in proportion to her population according to the census of 1850.

Of this number she actually furnished only 6,337, leaving a deficiency of nearly three-fourths of the whole number required of her, while the other counties of the state furnished within 9,446 of the number required of them; making the deficiency in the city, with a population of about one-fifth of the whole state, nearly double that of the other four-fifths.

The great object of Gov. Seymour and Judge Advocate Waterbury being to make it appear that the republican counties of the state have been favored at the expense of the democratic portions, in the matter of the enrollment, they parade the figures to show that nine democratic districts are found upon enrollment to contain 33,729 men to be drafted, while nineteen republican districts show only 33,025. This, it is true, and there were no circumstances to justify it, would give some coloring of truth to the charge of fraud and injustice so vehemently preferred by Gov. Seymour, in his insolent demand upon the president to suspend the draft. But like all other soundrels who are determined to make a false issue, they leave out the material facts in the case.

In this case the facts are that the republican counties of the state lacked only 3,336 of filling their quota, whilst the democratic counties show a deficiency of











For Freight and Passengers, see following:  
 From Milwaukee to Chicago, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Chicago to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to St. Louis, 12:00 P.M.  
 From St. Louis to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to St. Paul, 12:00 P.M.  
 From St. Paul to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to Minneapolis, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Minneapolis to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to Duluth, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Duluth to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to Superior, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Superior to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to Sault Ste. Marie, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Sault Ste. Marie to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Milwaukee to Isle Royale, 12:00 P.M.  
 From Isle Royale to Milwaukee, 12:00 P.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

On and after Monday April 22nd trains leave as follows:  
 Going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to Galena, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From Galena to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

Michigan Central Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to Detroit, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From Detroit to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

New York Central Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to New York, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From New York to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

Illinois Central Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to St. Louis, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From St. Louis to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

New York & Erie Railroad.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to New York, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From New York to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

United States Mail.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to St. Louis, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From St. Louis to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

Grand Trunk Railway.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to Montreal, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From Montreal to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 Freight going north, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.

Great Western Railway.

On and after Friday, April 19th, 1883, trains will leave as follows:  
 From Chicago to St. Louis, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
 From St. Louis to Chicago, 11:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 11:00 P.M.  
 Freight going south, 7:00 A.M., 12:00 P.M., 7:00 P.M.  
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Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN.

The best tonight, best selected, best assorted and most extensive stock of  
 DRY GOODS  
 ever offered in Janesville, is now open to  
 PUBLIC INSPECTION  
 at the  
 Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

W. McKee & Bro.

We have taken advantage of the recent unparal-  
 leled sale of the price of gold, McKee having  
 received that stock from New York for the past  
 three months, was on hand and  
 Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first class materials, who, under the influence of the

price of gold, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice

the price of gold, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice

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STANDARD MACHINES

Well known to be the best for

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No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

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LEATHER WORK.

In Carriage Harness, Boot and Shoe Making, Hat

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STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Charles H. Deane, vs. Henry Bentley and Martha Bentley, his wife.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fore-

closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-

tion, I, Sheriff of Rock County, do hereby certify that

the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block number 1, in the town of Janesville,

county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, according to the

record in the Register of Deeds of Rock County, Wis-

consin, in book number 1, page 1, and in book num-

ber 2, page 1, and in book number 3, page 1, and in

book number 4, page 1, and in book number 5, page

1, and in book number 6, page 1, and in book num-

ber 7, page 1, and in book number 8, page 1, and in

book number 9, page 1, and in book number 10, page

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in book number 14, page 1, and in book number 15,

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and in book number 19, page 1, and in book num-

ber 20, page 1, and in book number 21, page 1, and

in book number 22, page 1, and in book number 23,

page 1, and in book number 24, page 1, and in book

number 25, page 1, and in book number 26, page 1,